

Spain's Navy and Our Own

What would happen at sea if the United States and Spain went to war? It is a question that has been presented by almost every inquiring mind wherever patriotism exists in the United States. A great many persons have an idea that the Spanish naval force is insignificant. Facts show the actual state of affairs. Here are the official figures, and this is the first time they have been correctly stated:

UNITED STATES.	
Armored ships	33
Guns of same, H. G.	148
Unarmored ships	136
Guns of same, H. G.	513
Unarmored ships	33

secondary battery of rapid fire six and three pounders guns. Her protective deck is six inches thick and her sides are partially plated with 2-inch steel. She is the newest of the Spanish fleet of any considerable size. Not only have we a fair match for the Carlos in the New York, but the Brooklyn is a little more than the equal of the Carlos, her total being 9,500. The Brooklyn is a better ship than the New York, and that is saying a good deal. She carries eight 8-inch and twelve 6-inch guns to the New York's six 8-inch and twelve 4-inch. While the Brooklyn's armor is a

has been a government monopoly, the profits from which have gone toward the reduction of taxation, and the business of which has been greatly stimulated by legislation. An enormous quantity of tobacco, amounting in a year to 75,000 tons, is consumed in Germany, and the Germans, it is to be observed, are rather pipe than cigarette smokers, cut tobacco in Germany being the chief item of demand. Germany raises about 40 percent of the tobacco which its people use and imports the other 60. Germany is the country of pipe smokers, and the United States are, beyond all other countries, the land of cigar smokers. And when the figures of foreign countries are compared with those of the United States, the extent of the American consumption may be judged readily.

There were collected as revenue last year by the Treasury Department taxes on tobacco to the amount of \$30,000,000—\$12,500,000 on cigars, \$1,500,000 on cigarettes, \$500,000 on snuff, and the balance, \$15,500,000, on smoking and chewing tobacco. The American product of tobacco amounts in a year to 250,000 tons, or about one-quarter of the whole tobacco product of the world. The exports

No Match for Uncle Sam

Now that Greece has drawn her little blade and threatens to make terrible discord in what is called the "concert of Europe," many parallels are being drawn between her present attitude of defiance to the world and that which was shown by the stalwart hero of ancient Greece when the dogs of war were unleashed. It stirs the heart of the modern Greek to hear himself referred to as a descendant of men who, with sword and spear, built up one of the mightiest military powers of ancient days. History may repeat itself, says the Greek of today, as he prepares to throw away the scabbard, and the world, always admiring pluck, applauds, and turns to its ancient history for more parallels to suit the situation.

Americans, being far out of earshot of discord in Europe's concert, and possessing a judgment unwarped by any constitutional reverence for ancient history, can make comparisons and draw parallels that come very much nearer the mark than those now being made and drawn in the old world. It may seem cruel to reduce to shavings the stories concerning the mighty armies of the conquerors of the world in the days of Greece's pride, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that no army was ever marshaled for war during the period preceding the Christian era that could not have been scattered like chaff before a Nebraska cyclone had it been attacked by a force such as the United States, to say the least, of the great European powers could put into the field today, and this in even terms, irrespective of any changes in the mode of warfare.

Much that has been written concerning the great masses of fighting men that met in old-time battles is greatly exaggerated, although it has been handed down as history. Even if the imagination of the historian is allowed free rein, however, no serious modification is necessary in the comparison between ancient and modern armies. The fact remains that Uncle Sam's aggregation of warriors, which is now being called into the field, could do the work of the old-time warriors, and be re-equipped and set in battle array, fully equipped with modern weapons.

To tackle the biggest army first, let the tremendous force with which Xerxes set out from Persia to attempt the conquest of Europe, 480 years before the birth of Christ, be marshaled on earth once more. Xerxes spent four years in assembling this great host. His recruiting officers had scoured the country for available men, going outward through all Asia, across the borders of Siberia and China, and south and west to the farthest borders of Egypt and Ethiopia.

No fewer than forty-six nations were compelled to give up their best men for the army that Xerxes intended should sweep the whole civilized world. When at last he was satisfied with the general look of things, he numbered the vast horde by Greek and Persian, and then, by measuring the rest in this fashion, he found—so ancient historians state—that his army comprised 1,700,000 fighting men.

It was constantly augmented on the march, and by the time it reached Thermopylae the number is estimated by the same authorities at 2,500,000. Xerxes doubtless thought that nothing could ever equal it, the world's largest. Counting camp followers, the whole army, according to Herodotus, numbered about 5,000,000 men. Deducting, besides the camp followers, the naked savages armed with sticks and stones and weapons that were about as effective as the bow and arrow would be in modern times, there remained an army of about 1,200,000 capable warriors, of which the very best, under the command of Mardonius—about 300,000 men—were destined to be routed the following year, 479 B. C., at Plataea, by the army of about 110,000, the combined army of Athens and Sparta and their allies.

But allowing what no modern critic will concede—that the estimates of Herodotus are substantially correct, and that the army of Xerxes numbered about 2,500,000, the number of 5,000,000 fighting men, still Uncle Sam could whip the whole crowd with one hand tied behind him. To this mob of 5,000,000 he could oppose over 10,000,000. A careful estimate of the fighting force of the United States, based on data supplied by the War Department, and which is today as available for service in the cause of the country, no fewer than 10,149,598 men. These are not all trained soldiers, any more than were the hordes of Xerxes. It is safe to say, however, that at least half this number know how to handle a rifle and how at some time learned how to respond to military orders.

Some were taught the goose step in the Kaiser's army; others were conscripted

can be drawn by taking the actual modern fighting force of America on a flying trip back through a few thousand years of time and landing them, say, in the year 333 B. C. There would be no force of trained fighters even in that fighting age that could stand up before our army without the certainty of defeat, for the warriors of America would outnumber by three to one the army that was able to conquer nearly the whole of the then civilized world. The invincible army of Alexander the Great. This army of Alexander numbered scarcely 50,000 men. At Issus, B. C. 333, Alexander, at the head of this force, is said to have met and defeated a Persian army of 600,000. In 331 B. C., at the battle of Arbela, he defeated another Persian army of 600,000. In 334 B. C., with a considerably smaller force, he had defeated 40,000 Persian and Greek mercenaries at Granicus.

These three battles practically brought Persia to Alexander's feet and made him absolute master of the ancient world. His 40,000 men were doubtless trained soldiers, but Uncle Sam's present force of trained men could have made short work even of Alexander. This American force would comprise 145,931 effective men trained to the use of arms. Among them would be the 26,555 enlisted men who make up Uncle Sam's permanent army, an army that stands ready to tackle anything of its own size at any time. To this sturdy nucleus would be added the 118,376 men comprising the National Guard, the number of all arms serving under the colors according to a close estimate just made. The army of Alexander's time, trained for war would therefore number 145,931. Before this tremendous array of men the much-lauded force of 50,000 of the conquering Alexander dwindles into insignificance, and if conquest can be made the subject of comparison the army of the United States of 145,931 men, soldiers and National Guardsmen—could, armed with weapons similar to those in use in Alexander's time, have effectually stopped the latter in his merrily pastime of subjugating the world. After stopping him it could have wiped Alexander and his men off the face of the earth. The fact that even the word could the old times be resurrected and set in battle array, fully equipped with modern weapons.

To tackle the biggest army first, let the tremendous force with which Xerxes set out from Persia to attempt the conquest of Europe, 480 years before the birth of Christ, be marshaled on earth once more. Xerxes spent four years in assembling this great host. His recruiting officers had scoured the country for available men, going outward through all Asia, across the borders of Siberia and China, and south and west to the farthest borders of Egypt and Ethiopia.

No fewer than forty-six nations were compelled to give up their best men for the army that Xerxes intended should sweep the whole civilized world. When at last he was satisfied with the general look of things, he numbered the vast horde by Greek and Persian, and then, by measuring the rest in this fashion, he found—so ancient historians state—that his army comprised 1,700,000 fighting men.

It was constantly augmented on the march, and by the time it reached Thermopylae the number is estimated by the same authorities at 2,500,000. Xerxes doubtless thought that nothing could ever equal it, the world's largest. Counting camp followers, the whole army, according to Herodotus, numbered about 5,000,000 men. Deducting, besides the camp followers, the naked savages armed with sticks and stones and weapons that were about as effective as the bow and arrow would be in modern times, there remained an army of about 1,200,000 capable warriors, of which the very best, under the command of Mardonius—about 300,000 men—were destined to be routed the following year, 479 B. C., at Plataea, by the army of about 110,000, the combined army of Athens and Sparta and their allies.

But allowing what no modern critic will concede—that the estimates of Herodotus are substantially correct, and that the army of Xerxes numbered about 2,500,000, the number of 5,000,000 fighting men, still Uncle Sam could whip the whole crowd with one hand tied behind him. To this mob of 5,000,000 he could oppose over 10,000,000. A careful estimate of the fighting force of the United States, based on data supplied by the War Department, and which is today as available for service in the cause of the country, no fewer than 10,149,598 men. These are not all trained soldiers, any more than were the hordes of Xerxes. It is safe to say, however, that at least half this number know how to handle a rifle and how at some time learned how to respond to military orders.

Some were taught the goose step in the Kaiser's army; others were conscripted

Why He Was Excused.

Dennis McCarthy, a true son of Erin, was suing his neighbor, William Smith, for damages occasioned by the defendant's carelessness in allowing his donkey to escape from his stable and trespass upon plaintiff's premises, thus doing much mischief in his garden.

McCarthy stepped into the witness box to give evidence in support of his case, and when he had finished the lawyer who appeared for the defendant proceeded to cross-examine him.

"Now you mean to say that all this injury to the property of which you speak was caused solely by Smith's donkey?"

"Sartinly, sor."

"Oh, indeed; and where did you first see this animal which you declare has been the source of so much mischief?"

"I saw him tied up in defendant's stable."

"Yes, and where did you next see him?"

"On my premises, to be sure."

The Greece of Today a Creation of the Phantoms of the Past

The Greek nation of today is a fact created by a tradition—an aggressive fact, because it is the product of a splendid tradition.

It is said that when the Persian host sent by Xerxes to sack the shrine at Delphi mounted to the attack, gigantic specters of ancient heroes rose in the ranks of the little band of defenders, and the dead fought beside the living to repel the foes of their country. These phantom warriors still fight for Greece in all her battles, and it is no exaggeration to say that this army of ghosts is more effective for her protection than all the costly armament that she has improvised herself to maintain. It is simple truth that here the shades of the past have called the present into being.

Not that Greece herself is a ghost—she is intensely alive. But she affords a unique example of a nation lifted from its grave by the magic of a sentiment, after a seeming death-sleep of many centuries. It has often appeared that of all reasons sentimental reasons are the strangest, but history can scarcely show another instance such as this. Nowhere else, indeed, have such conditions existed. The case of Italy probably comes nearest; yet Italy, however depressed, could never be called dead, and Rome through all her vicissitudes, has never wholly lost her greatness or ceased to be a seat of power.

But Athens had practically become a bar-

ment as least as readily as an Englishman can read Weyfille's translation of the same—and, again, old what a difference! It is true that the Greek language has suffered much loss from the long migration of its users, but in like manner English, as everybody knows, because so impoverished after the Norman conquest—that it was scarcely more than a phantasmagoria of the old language. This defect was ultimately supplied by the liberal importation of foreign terms. The Greeks have set about the task in a different way; they are bending all their energies to a restoration—as complete as existing conditions permit, of their ancient language.

In fact, one of the most extraordinary experiments ever attempted is now going on in Greece—nothing less than the resurrection of the dead in the matter of language. Can it succeed? So far as the writer is aware every such undertaking in the past has met with failure. Language, it was found, could not be made to order from a tree could be constructed by chemical processes in a laboratory. But it is useless to predict. This is a task no other that the world has seen. New agencies are at work. The miracles of the past are the commonplaces of the present. Fuel chases come on the heels of fiction, and even outstrips it. Jaded with novelties, we are forgetting how to wonder.

The new agency now at work in the Greek experiment is popular education. Such an engine has never been available for such



Warships of Spain and the United States Contrasted.
(The Spanish Fleet is the Dark One.)

Guns of same, H. G.	192
Guns of same, B. G.	359
Unarmored ships	28
Guns of same, H. G.	262
Unarmored ships	1
Guns of same, H. G.	10
Training, receiving and store ships, transports, tugs, etc.	146
Guns of same, H. G.	112
Torpedo boats, No. 1.	18
Torpedo boats, No. 2.	9
Total number of guns on board vessels of United States Navy	1,640
Of these guns, those from 40 to 80 tons number 64; 20 to 40 tons, 188; 4 to 20 tons, 117; under 4 tons, 1,080.	

SPAIN.

Armored ships	11
Guns of same, H. G.	151
Guns of same, B. G.	148
Unarmored ships	43
Guns of same, H. G.	146
Armored gunboats	160
Guns of same, H. G.	3
Guns of same, B. G.	9
Unarmored gunboats	40
Guns of same, H. G.	73
Guns of same, B. G.	194
Displacement vessels	6
Guns of same, H. G.	2
Guns of same, B. G.	2
Training, receiving and store ships, transports, tugs, etc.	16
Guns of same, H. G.	57
Torpedo boats, No. 1.	19
Torpedo boats, No. 2.	19
Total number of guns on board vessels Spain	1,640

of these guns ten are from 40 to 80 tons, 110 from 20 to 40, 286 from 4 to 20, and 554 under 4 tons.

The letters H. G., which appear in the foregoing table, signify heavy guns, or primary batteries. The letters B. G. signify used near secondary batteries, or light guns. Torpedo boats No. 1 include torpedo boats and torpedo catchers over 100 feet in length. Torpedo boats No. 2 include torpedo boats under 100 feet in length.

The most formidable ship in the Spanish navy is the *Pelayo*, of 10,000 tons burden, which was constructed by French shipbuilders about ten years ago. She represents, despite the fact of her age, the most formidable advancement along the line of naval warfare accomplished during the period that she came lagging into port, the end of her career stretching away from the stern of the cruiser *Columbia*. When the *Pelayo* went down to Charleston to run the blockade she was well equipped in the great storm, and this fact, together with her latest accident, makes naval authorities rather hesitant about fixing the extent of her powers.

Besides the *Pelayo*, there is the *Terror*, the *Amphitrite*, the *Monomach* and the *Mantomach*. They are about half the *Pelayo*'s size. Their armor is 11 inches thick, and their guns are 10-inch caliber. Of course, the monitor is pre-eminent as a coast defender. In smooth water and for harbor work this craft is unsurpassed. The monitor is a very different vessel than Mr. Ericsson's invention had its famous duel with the *Merrimack*. In fighting strength and in defensive power it is several hundred per cent better.

trifle inferior to the New York's, it is infinitely more modern.

However, the United States naval officers, comparing the fighting strength of the Carlos, the Brooklyn, and the New York, take into consideration what seems to most people only superficial—the Brooklyn's bad luck. This latter vessel is forever heeling with some accident, and the officers say that if she ever did get into a real fight, she would be sure to become disabled at a critical moment.

There is in the Spanish navy also one of the finest types of the modern armored cruiser. It is the *Infanta Maria Theresa*. She represents a fleet of eight cruisers of her own sort which fly the Spanish flag. Her armament consists of two 9 and 45-100 guns in barbettes and ten 5.5-10 inch rapid fire guns. For protection she has a belt at the water line twelve inches thick along the central body of the ship. Twelve inches is the thickness of the barbettes armor.

The nearest approach that we have to this class of war vessel is found in the *Albatross*, of the United States Navy, which is 7,000 and 6,500, respectively. The *Albatross* has four 10-inch guns in turrets ten inches thick, and the latter has two 12-inch guns in turrets ten inches thick. Both have six 6-inch guns in their main batteries. These are the second-class battleships, but, tell the truth, they are not the equals of the armored cruisers of Spain. The only prototypes of these vessels are found in the English navy.

There is one point of advantage—have over Spain, and that is in our runs and monitors. While every modern warship is possessed of a run, we have in the *Katandin* a vessel which is built for nothing else, but sinking her prow into an unlucky foe. The *Katandin* is not a very big vessel as warships go, for her tonnage is only 2,200, but she could knock the spots off the best warship that was ever constructed, armored or unarmored, if only given half a chance.

Then there are our five double-turreted monitors, of which the most powerful is the *Unadmiral Puritan*, of 5,000 tons. Just how efficient a boat the *Puritan* is can hardly be said at present, for it was only a few days ago that she came lagging into port, the end of her career stretching away from the stern of the cruiser *Columbia*. When the *Puritan* went down to Charleston to run the blockade she was well equipped in the great storm, and this fact, together with her latest accident, makes naval authorities rather hesitant about fixing the extent of her powers.

Besides the *Puritan*, there is the *Terror*, the *Amphitrite*, the *Monomach* and the *Mantomach*. They are about half the *Pelayo*'s size. Their armor is 11 inches thick, and their guns are 10-inch caliber. Of course, the monitor is pre-eminent as a coast defender. In smooth water and for harbor work this craft is unsurpassed. The monitor is a very different vessel than Mr. Ericsson's invention had its famous duel with the *Merrimack*. In fighting strength and in defensive power it is several hundred per cent better.

A MILLION TONS OF TOBACCO

Spain is not a wealthy country, and her 4 per cent bonds, guaranteed by the government and protected by the security of public property and the revenues from customs and local taxes, are selling at 90 cents on the dollar. But the people of Spain last year (and not the male inhabitants of the Spanish peninsula exclusively) smoked \$31,000,000 worth of tobacco, an average of \$1.80 for each inhabitant. The total consumption of tobacco in Spain in a year for cigarettes (which are very popular) cigars, and snuff is 30,000 tons, the same quantity that is consumed in Italy, a country with nearly twice the population of Spain. The Spaniards are greater smokers than the Italians, as these figures show, and they use, too, it may be added, a much better quality of tobacco, or more properly speaking, they use more of the better quality. One-third of the tobacco used in Italy is raised, so to speak, on the premises, and its excellence is not such that there is a large foreign demand for it.

The consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom amounts in a year to about 25,000 tons, and in France to 40,000 tons, a disparity which is much greater than the difference in population, and has been steadily growing of late years. At the beginning of the present century more tobacco was used per capita in England than in France, but gradually and steadily the French per capita consumption has increased, owing, some think, to the fact that for more than eighty years the sale of tobacco in any form in France

SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

A new school chair can be raised at any height or set at any angle by means of a clamp and thumb-screw in the base.

Bellows are used as a burglar alarm, the opening of the door through the bellows and forcing air through a pipe to a whistle.

To prevent the foot from catching in the stirrup when a person is thrown from a horse, a cord is attached to the stirrup strap, and which is drawn as soon as the cord is pulled, thus separating the strap from the saddle.

To prevent the spilling of liquids when pouring out of a full jug a neat little device consists of a detachable tube to go inside of the neck of the bottle, one end extending forward to open to the spout and the other end to the neck of the jug, the tube being fast to the shoulder on the neck of the jug by a rubber ring.

A new method of patching single-tube



1. Represents total number of possible fighting men (10,149,598) now in the United States. 2. First-class fighting men (5,000,000) now in the United States. 3. Represents the famous collection of soldiers and camp followers, 2,500,000 of the former and as many of the latter, raised by Xerxes. 4. Effective fighters in the army of Xerxes, 1,200,000 men. 5. Trained soldiers now in the United States, 145,931 men. 6. Alexander's world-conquering army of 50,000 men.

Myrtle tires is to insert a tube in the puncture, through which a thin rubber patch is forced to the opposite wall of the tire, where it is held until covered with cement forced through the tube, when the side of the tire containing the puncture is pressed on the patch and the tube withdrawn—Chicago News.

A handy device for drawing curves and circles consists of a tape measure with pencil-holder attached, wound on a drum, which is mounted on a pin running through its center and pointed at one end.

A recently patented post-hole auger has four blades extending downward from a handle and bent in at the bottom, one of the blades being blinged at the top to swing outward and enlarge the hole.

France, Italy or Austria, or served the Czar and smelt powder in the Russo-Turkish war, while still others wear medals in one or another of Britain's ceaseless skirmishes. So that if it came to reckoning camp followers and fighters together, Uncle Sam could annihilate Xerxes and his resurged warriors by opposing 10,000,000 to 5,000,000; while separating rabble from soldiers on both sides, the proportion in favor of the Americans would be about 4 to 1 in the shape of 5,000,000 fighters to the 1,200,000 moderately effective men under the Persian monarch—a crushing disparity that would cause Xerxes to regret having summoned his army from the quietness and seclusion of the grave.

So much for the finest army of ancient days. But a most interesting comparison

can be drawn by taking the actual modern fighting force of America on a flying trip back through a few thousand years of time and landing them, say, in the year 333 B. C. There would be no force of trained fighters even in that fighting age that could stand up before our army without the certainty of defeat, for the warriors of America would outnumber by three to one the army that was able to conquer nearly the whole of the then civilized world. The invincible army of Alexander the Great. This army of Alexander numbered scarcely 50,000 men. At Issus, B. C. 333, Alexander, at the head of this force, is said to have met and defeated a Persian army of 600,000. In 331 B. C., at the battle of Arbela, he defeated another Persian army of 600,000. In 334 B. C., with a considerably smaller force, he had defeated 40,000 Persian and Greek mercenaries at Granicus.

These three battles practically brought Persia to Alexander's feet and made him absolute master of the ancient world. His 40,000 men were doubtless trained soldiers, but Uncle Sam's present force of trained men could have made short work even of Alexander. This American force would comprise 145,931 effective men trained to the use of arms. Among them would be the 26,555 enlisted men who make up Uncle Sam's permanent army, an army that stands ready to tackle anything of its own size at any time. To this sturdy nucleus would be added the 118,376 men comprising the National Guard, the number of all arms serving under the colors according to a close estimate just made. The army of Alexander's time, trained for war would therefore number 145,931. Before this tremendous array of men the much-lauded force of 50,000 of the conquering Alexander dwindles into insignificance, and if conquest can be made the subject of comparison the army of the United States of 145,931 men, soldiers and National Guardsmen—could, armed with weapons similar to those in use in Alexander's time, have effectually stopped the latter in his merrily pastime of subjugating the world. After stopping him it could have wiped Alexander and his men off the face of the earth. The fact that even the word could the old times be resurrected and set in battle array, fully equipped with modern weapons.

To tackle the biggest army first, let the tremendous force with which Xerxes set out from Persia to attempt the conquest of Europe, 480 years before the birth of Christ, be marshaled on earth once more. Xerxes spent four years in assembling this great host. His recruiting officers had scoured the country for available men, going outward through all Asia, across the borders of Siberia and China, and south and west to the farthest borders of Egypt and Ethiopia.

No fewer than forty-six nations were compelled to give up their best men for the army that Xerxes intended should sweep the whole civilized world. When at last he was satisfied with the general look of things, he numbered the vast horde by Greek and Persian, and then, by measuring the rest in this fashion, he found—so ancient historians state—that his army comprised 1,700,000 fighting men.

It was constantly augmented on the march, and by the time it reached Thermopylae the number is estimated by the same authorities at 2,500,000. Xerxes doubtless thought that nothing could ever equal it, the world's largest. Counting camp followers, the whole army, according to Herodotus, numbered about 5,000,000 men. Deducting, besides the camp followers, the naked savages armed with sticks and stones and weapons that were about as effective as the bow and arrow would be in modern times, there remained an army of about 1,200,000 capable warriors, of which the very best, under the command of Mardonius—about 300,000 men—were destined to be routed the following year, 479 B. C., at Plataea, by the army of about 110,000, the combined army of Athens and Sparta and their allies.

But allowing what no modern critic will concede—that the estimates of Herodotus are substantially correct, and that the army of Xerxes numbered about 2,500,000, the number of 5,000,000 fighting men, still Uncle Sam could whip the whole crowd with one hand tied behind him. To this mob of 5,000,000 he could oppose over 10,000,000. A careful estimate of the fighting force of the United States, based on data supplied by the War Department, and which is today as available for service in the cause of the country, no fewer than 10,149,598 men. These are not all trained soldiers, any more than were the hordes of Xerxes. It is safe to say, however, that at least half this number know how to handle a rifle and how at some time learned how to respond to military orders.

Some were taught the goose step in the Kaiser's army; others were conscripted

can be drawn by taking the actual modern fighting force of America on a flying trip back through a few thousand years of time and landing them, say, in the year 333 B. C. There would be no force of trained fighters even in that fighting age that could stand up before our army without the certainty of defeat, for the warriors of America would outnumber by three to one the army that was able to conquer nearly the whole of the then civilized world. The invincible army of Alexander the Great. This army of Alexander numbered scarcely 50,000 men. At Issus, B. C. 333, Alexander, at the head of this force, is said to have met and defeated a Persian army of 600,000. In 331 B. C., at the battle of Arbela, he defeated another Persian army of 600,000. In 334 B. C., with a considerably smaller force, he had defeated 40,000 Persian and Greek mercenaries at Granicus.

These three battles practically brought Persia to Alexander's feet and made him absolute master of the ancient world. His 40,000 men were doubtless trained soldiers, but Uncle Sam's present force of trained men could have made short work even of Alexander. This American force would comprise 145,931 effective men trained to the use of arms. Among them would be the 26,555 enlisted men who make up Uncle Sam's permanent army, an army that stands ready to tackle anything of its own size at any time. To this sturdy nucleus would be added the 118,376 men comprising the National Guard, the number of all arms serving under the colors according to a close estimate just made. The army of Alexander's time, trained for war would therefore number 145,931. Before this tremendous array of men the much-lauded force of 50,000 of the conquering Alexander dwindles into insignificance, and if conquest can be made the subject of comparison the army of the United States of 145,931 men, soldiers and National Guardsmen—could, armed with weapons similar to those in use in Alexander's time, have effectually stopped the latter in his merrily pastime of subjugating the world. After stopping him it could have wiped Alexander and his men off the face of the earth. The fact that even the word could the old times be resurrected and set in battle array, fully equipped with modern weapons.

To tackle the biggest army first, let the tremendous force with which Xerxes set out from Persia to attempt the conquest of Europe, 480 years before the birth of Christ, be marshaled on earth once more. Xerxes spent four years in assembling this great host. His recruiting officers had scoured the country for available men, going outward through all Asia, across the borders of Siberia and China, and south and west to the farthest borders of Egypt and Ethiopia.

No fewer than forty-six nations were compelled to give up their best men for the army that Xerxes intended should sweep the whole civilized world. When at last he was satisfied with the general look of things, he numbered the vast horde by Greek and Persian, and then, by measuring the rest in this fashion, he found—so ancient historians state—that his army comprised 1,700,000 fighting men.

It was constantly augmented on the march, and by the time it reached Thermopylae the number is estimated by the same authorities at 2,500,000. Xerxes doubtless thought that nothing could ever equal it, the world's largest. Counting camp followers, the whole army, according to Herodotus, numbered about 5,000,000 men. Deducting, besides the camp followers, the naked savages armed with sticks and stones and weapons that were about as effective as the bow and arrow would be in modern times, there remained an army of about 1,200,000 capable warriors, of which the very best, under the command of Mardonius—about 300,000 men—were destined to be routed the following year, 479 B. C., at Plataea, by the army of about 110,000, the combined army of Athens and Sparta and their allies.

But allowing what no modern critic will concede—that the estimates of Herodotus are substantially correct, and that the army of Xerxes numbered about 2,500,000, the number of 5,000,000 fighting men, still Uncle Sam could whip the whole crowd with one hand tied behind him. To this mob of 5,000,000 he could oppose over 10,000,000. A careful estimate of the fighting force of the United States, based on data supplied by the War Department, and which is today as available for service in the cause of the country, no fewer than 10,149,598 men. These are not all trained soldiers, any more than were the hordes of Xerxes. It is safe to say, however, that at least half this number know how to handle a rifle and how at some time learned how to respond to military orders.

Some were taught the goose step in the Kaiser's army; others were conscripted



Shades of Past Heroes Will Make Them Fight.

ren site. In the earlier decades of the present century there remained only ruins and a